

TRADE DIRECTORY.
MARKS—Bloomfield Savings Institution, Liberty Street; Newark Savings Institution, 300, No. 1 Broad Street.
M. G. MORTIMER—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield.
GARFETT—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street, Newark.
GARLASSO—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue, Broad Street, Hoboken.
BUT GOODES—W. J. Doty & Co., 749 Broad Street; W. H. Snyder & Co., 727 and 729 Broad Street; E. Lyon & Co., corr. New and Broad Streets, Newark.
FLOWERS—John Hashbeck, corr. Midland and Main Avenue, Bloomfield.
PEASANT EXCHANGE—Mark R. Dennis & Co., 739 Broad Street, Newark.
FURNITURE—Bloomfield—John G. Keeler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street.
GROCERIES—Baker & Hubbard, corr. Washington Street, and Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.
HARDWARE—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad St.; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market St.; Newark.
INSURANCE—Essex County Mutual Insurance Co., Liberty Street, Bloomfield.
LAMPS, FIXTURES, ETC.—J. Adams, Weller, Frank, No Street, Bloomfield.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—R. E. Hecker, Washington St.; W. M. Madison, Broad St.; Bloomfield.
OIL—J. Adam Wisner, Franklin St., Bloomfield.
FLYING—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
WHEATBERRY—John G. Keeler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Peil, Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.
THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD.
Editorial at the Post Office of Bloomfield, N. J., as second class mail matter.

Bloomfield Record.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., JUNE 3, 1882.

DECORATION DAY.

For a few years past less attention has been given than formerly to the observance of the Nation's memorial day; but this year has witnessed a revival of interest throughout the land in the day which, of all others, should be held sacred by lovers of the Republic. In New York the celebration was unusually imposing. The President, General Grant and other eminent men participated in the exercises; and in many cities the land was processions and lavish floral gifts testified of the reawakening love of the people for our honored dead.

Bloomfield was not negligent of her part in observing the day. A union religious service last Sunday night and the decoration of the soldiers' graves by "Post Pioner" and the "Veterans" on Tuesday comprised the programme. The ex-soldiers of Bloomfield are deserving of great credit for securing a proper observance of our national holidays.

While the bitterness of the strife of twenty years ago is fast being healed, we do well to keep in memory those who bravely died to perpetuate the Union and whose sacrifice secured the triumph of truer and broader freedom in our land.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

Anniversary occasions are multiplying. Events of local and general interest are being more frequently celebrated by civic and military display, and by social gatherings. The various religious denominations in this country have recently held their annual meetings. From the reports presented at these, from the large attendance and the animated spirit of the delegates, may be gathered the fact of the lively interest of the Christians of this land in the spread of Christianity throughout the world. But, not least in our country, with its millions of freedmen and its multitude of incoming population, receiving the earnest attention of Christian citizens who see in the education and Christianization of the people the hope of the union and stability, the political and social and moral welfare of the Republic.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The saying "Murder will out," bids fair to find an exception in the assassination of Lord FREDERICK CAVERNDISH and Under-Secretary BURKE. The boast that the guilty parties are "gentlemen," and do not belong to the rougher class, seems to be confirmed by the concealment of the assassins. Whatever may be thought of the grievances of the Irish people, none will cease to deplore that such weapons as these recently employed should have been lifted to right their wrongs. The blades were two-edged and cut friend as well as foe. The assassin's knife is evermore the resort of the coward, and it is foreign to the true character of the Irishman to strike behind the back and in the dark. But the world has not yet grown—as more than one instance reveals—the rude practices of more barbarous times. In the present instance it is creditable that the members of the Land League in America have, equally with Mr. PANELL and his associates, deplored the cruel deed perpetrated in Phoenix Park.

We learn that the Rev. H. W. BALLANTINE is soon to make a trip to Europe. His purpose is to spend most of his time abroad in Switzerland, seeking rest and health. He has now been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this place eight years, and during that time has grown steadily in the respect and affection of his people. Mr. BALLANTINE is a genial and courteous gentleman, a close and painstaking student, a devoted pastor and an able and impressive preacher. We wish him a happy return to years of continued usefulness in Bloomfield.

It is pleasant to note the spirit of harmony which prevails among the churches and ministers of Bloomfield, as evidenced by the union-service of last Sunday night. While each church may hold faithfully to its distinct doctrinal views and to its separate mission and generally will deem it best to maintain its regular services, yet an occasional union meeting brings to light the fraternal good-will which for years has characterized the churches of this village.

TRADE DIRECTORY.

MAN AND INSECTS.—The only nerves (worth mentioning) in the human body which are not under the control of the brain, are those of the heart and other internal organs; and over these parts, as everybody knows, we have not any voluntary power. But all our limbs and muscles are moved in accordance with impulses sent down from the brain, so that, for example, when I have made up my mind to send a telegram to a friend, my legs take me duly to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the arrangements with the clerk. But in the insects body there is no such regular subordination of all the parts composing the nervous system to a single central organ or head office. The largest knot of nerve matter, it is true, is generally to be found in the neighbourhood of the sense organs, and it receives direct nerve bundles from the eyes, antennae, mouth and other chief adjacent parts; but the wings and legs are moved by separate knots of nerve cells, connected by a sort of spinal cord with the head, but capable of acting quite independently on their own account. Thus, if we cut off a wasp's head and stick it on a needle in front of some sugar and water, the mouth will greedily begin to eat the sweet syrup, apparently unconscious of the fact that it has lost its stomach, and that the food is quickly dropping out of the gut at the other end as fast as it is swallowed. So, too, if we decapitate that queer Mediterranean insect, the praying mantis, the headless body will still stand catching flies with its outstretched arms and fumbling about for its mouth when it has caught one, evidently much surprised to find that its head is unaccountably missing. In fact, whatever may be the case with the insect, at least, it is really a conscious automaton. It sees or smells food, and it is at once impelled by its nervous constitution to eat it. It receives a sense impression from the bright hue of a flower, and it is irresistibly attracted towards it, as the moth is to the candle. It has no power of deliberation, no ability to move its own limbs in unconsciously manner. Its whole life is governed for it by its fixed nervous constitution, and by the stimulations it receives from outside. And so, though the world probably appears much the same to the beetle as to us, the nature of its life is very different. It acts like a piece of clockwork mechanism, bound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circle for which it is designed.—*Grand Army in Knowledge.*

AN IMPROVED COFFEE.—The kola seeds, also called obe nut, are the produce of *Sterculia acuminata*, belonging to the natural order Sterculiacae, and are known to us by the accounts of West African travellers, who state that when chewed or sucked they possess the power of rendering the flavor of water, even if half purrid, agreeable, and they were believed to contain caffeine. They have recently been made the subject of analysis by MM. Ed. Heckel and Fr. Schlegel, who, according to the London *Lance*, have found that they do actually contain more caffeine than the best samples of coffee that could be procured, and that this base is altogether free and uncombined—not, therefore, as in the coffee berry, united with an organic base; secondly, that they contain a very appreciable quantity of theobromine, which assists the action of caffeine, and possesses similar properties to that base; thirdly, which is an important fact, that they contain a considerable quantity of glycoside, of which caeaco presents no trace, fourthly, that the quantity of starch present is three times greater than that contained in theobromine, which explains its nutritive value; fifthly, that there is but little fat, in which it differs notably from caeaco; and, lastly, that they contain a special form of tannin, which approximates caffeoetanic acid in its composition, and a red coloring matter very similar to that named by Payen caeaco-red. The physiological examination of this substance has shown that its properties are essentially due to the caffeine and theobromine it contains. The seeds, it appears, have long been in use in Soudan and Western Africa, for relief or cure of diseases of the intestines and liver, and especially in cases of stony of the digestive tract, and also as a masticatory and tonic like the areca nuts, which are held in such high esteem by the natives of India. Medically they may come to occupy a prominent place by the side of coce and other anti-metabolic remedies, to which they would probably prove superior in consequence of the tannin they contain.

CAUSES OF FIRES.—A number of the leading insurance companies of London have been trying to discover the causes of fires which occur in dwellings. The *Fireman's Journal* says: It is estimated that twenty per cent. of such fires are the result of gas or oil lighting coming into contact with curtains or window blinds. Of course this proportion applies only to fires in cities. Clothes or other articles drying at fires stoves or fire places are thought to be responsible for sixteen per cent. of the fires which destroy the houses of people. To defects in stoves, flues, etc., is due about a like percentage. These are the principal causes of fires in private houses, making at least one-half of the whole. Carelessness in one form or another is undoubtedly responsible for at least three-fourths of all fires that occur, be they in dwellings, warehouses, stores, on ships, or in powder mills.

PROPHETIC BRONZE has an electric conductivity two and half times that of iron or steel and one-third that of copper.

Opposition is what we want and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the only soil of manhood and self-reliance.

There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.

Learn to take life as it comes, but be sure to make the best of it before it goes.

When any man follows the path of righteousness, he is safe.

Principles are stepping-stones.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK PAST.

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES

DECORATED WITH FLOWERS AND HONORED IN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Had the weather been made to order in the palest days of Gen. Myers—the original "Old Probabilities"—no more charming day could have been devised than that of last Tuesday. In Bloomfield the occasion was suitably and impressively observed. The decoration of the soldiers' graves by our veterans in the morning called together a large number of our townspeople, who showed by their presence that the memory of our fallen heroes in the cause of liberty and union was not fresh. The line was formed on Glenwood Avenue, in front of the Post room, and consisted of the members of the Post and veterans belonging to other organizations, headed by the Montclair Brass Band. The rear of the line was taken by the Bloomfield Battery, who appeared for the first time in their new uniforms and presented a fine soldierly appearance. The line of march was down the street, so that, for example, to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the arrangements with the clerk. But in the insects body there is no such regular subordination of all the parts composing the nervous system to a single central organ or head office. The largest knot of nerve matter, it is true, is generally to be found in the neighbourhood of the sense organs, and it receives direct nerve bundles from the eyes, antennae, mouth and other chief adjacent parts; but the wings and legs are moved by separate knots of nerve cells, connected by a sort of spinal cord with the head, but capable of acting quite independently on their own account. Thus, if we cut off a wasp's head and stick it on a needle in front of some sugar and water, the mouth will greedily begin to eat the sweet syrup, apparently unconscious of the fact that it has lost its stomach, and that the food is quickly dropping out of the gut at the other end as fast as it is swallowed. So, too, if we decapitate that queer Mediterranean insect, the praying mantis, the headless body will still stand catching flies with its outstretched arms and fumbling about for its mouth when it has caught one, evidently much surprised to find that its head is unaccountably missing. In fact, whatever may be the case with the insect, at least, it is really a conscious automaton. It sees or smells food, and it is at once impelled by its nervous constitution to eat it. It receives a sense impression from the bright hue of a flower, and it is irresistibly attracted towards it, as the moth is to the candle. It has no power of deliberation, no ability to move its own limbs in unconsciously manner. Its whole life is governed for it by its fixed nervous constitution, and by the stimulations it receives from outside. And so, though the world probably appears much the same to the beetle as to us, the nature of its life is very different. It acts like a piece of clockwork mechanism, bound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circle for which it is designed.—*Grand Army in Knowledge.*

SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

Another victim to the unwholesome craving for sensational performances. Not long ago a boy's head was shattered by a canon fired in a music hall by a Chinese performer in the provinces, who was subsequently put upon trial for manslaughter; now a man who calls himself "Artois, the Flying Wonder," has come down a mangled mass of flesh and blood in the presence of a gaping mob at a hall in Dublin. The performance, we are told, was so daring, that the audience, accustomed as they were to strongly flavored sensationalism, cried "Enough." But a final "night" was made by the trapster, with the result already indicated. "Artois" is said, leaves a widow and four children. Surely it is time this stopless exposure to life and limb was put to an end by the law. Moral passion has had no effect, and even the Queen's letter, disconcerning such performances has been forgotten. Some years ago a miserable woman who adopted the name "Female Blondie" came to an end in a like manner to Artois in London, and there have been several other instances of the kind. Men have been put upon trial for manslaughter for standing by and witnessing a prize fight when one of the combatants was killed, yet proprietors of music halls are let alone when they allow their places to be the arena of exhibitions against which all but the most brutal revolts. A fatality occurs, and for a time there is a reaction against such reckless displays, but after a while experience is forgotten, and there is another slaughter. Only by holding those responsible who permit such things will a remedy be found, or by actually forbidding them by law.—*London Daily.*

The lawn-parts given by the ladies of the Park M. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon was a most enjoyable event, and also a financial success, the net proceeds being nearly \$150.

The commencement and annual examination of the Bloomfield German Theological School will take place on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

Arrangements are being made for an excursion of the Park M. E. Church and Sabbath-school to Glen Island on the 6th of July.

Ground has been broken for the erection of the Sabbath-school building of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. E. B. Corby, of this place, has been granted a patent for a boat-propeller and an improved ice-boar.

The regular meeting of the Township Committee occurs on Wednesday evening next.

Sweet Saponin, a tooth-wash, is very popular among the clergymen throughout the State.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining undelivered in the Post Office at Bloomfield, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1882.

Misses H. F. Breitengrass, H. K. Christensen, Peter C. Christensen, Julianne C. Cuniff, Timothy Dwyer, J. F. Fox, Louis Reed, Mrs. Eliza

Any person calling for the above will please ask for "advertisements." H. DODD, P. M.

* * * Quick as a Wink!—Rockwood's instantaneous photographic, 11 Union Square, New York City. Mr. Rockwood gives personal attention to the posing of sitters.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all hair restorers, as it is a permanent, not a temporary, restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore the hair to its natural color, and give it a new growth to its fullness. It does not in any manner affect the health, who use it. All hair preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALBERT FIELD, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Orders received at residence, Monroe Place.

In order that the human race may progress it must have proved lessons of courage permanently before it. To attempt to brave, persist and persevere, to be faithful to one's self, to wrangle with destiny, to hold firm and withstand—such is the example which ordinary is so sickening to ladies, is eradicated.

2nd. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

3rd. The disagreeable odor peculiar to crapes, which ordinarily is so sickening to ladies, is eradicated.

4th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

5th. The disagreeable odor peculiar to crapes, which ordinarily is so sickening to ladies, is eradicated.

6th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

7th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

8th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

9th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

10th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

11th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

12th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

13th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

14th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

15th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

16th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

17th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

18th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

19th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

20th. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

21st. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

22nd. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

23rd. This process renders the crapes thoroughly impervious to dampness. When refrained by this process it will withstand rain, dampness, or salt air, without affecting either the color, texture, and will always remain a durable and lustreous black, and in new and in appearance.

2